The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1818. New Series, No. 40.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED away from the subscriber about the middle of Augnst last, a mouse coloured COW, of the Buffaloe breed, the point of both horns broken of; she is remarkably short legged. A reward of THREE Dollars will be given upon her delivery to the subscriber.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818.

N. W. Smith,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, AND SILVER-SMITH,

Has commenced the above business, on the West side of Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street,

Where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line, in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818.

Estate of Josiah W. Skelton, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late JOSIAH W. SKELTON, deceased, or to the late firm of J. P. & J. W. Skelton, are requested to make immediate payment, to John P. Skelton, and all those having claims against said estate or late firm, will present them properly attested to either of the subscribers.

ELIZA SKELTON, *Admrx.*
JOHN. P. SKELTON, *Admr.*

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818.

For Sale,

THE *DRUG & MEDICINE STORE* of the late Josiah W. Skelton, druggist, deceased—together with all the Furniture and Fixtures, which will be sold on very accomodating terms to any person wishing to take the stock together.——Apply to

JOHN P. SKELTON, *Admr.*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late DAVID DAVIS, HATTER, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against the same, will please present them without delay, properly attested to either of the subscribers.

FRANCES DAVIS, *Admrx.*
JOHN D. DAVIS, *Admr.*

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818. tf

THE citizens of Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, are respectfully informed that the subscriber intends having the HATTING BUSINESS carried on as usual, at the late residence of D. Davis, deceased, where all orders in that line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to

FRANCES DAVIS, *Widow.*

Wood street, between Diamond alley & [illegible] st.

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above.

GEORGE BEALE.

Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

BUFFALO ROBES.

Just received by the subscribers,

70 Bales Buffalo Robes,

which they will sell on liberal terms, wholesale and retail.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

FRESH GOODS.

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received at his Wholesale Warehouse, in Wood street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, middling & coarse CLOTHS,
Coatings, Fearnoughts, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Flannels, rose and point Blankets,
Bombazetts, Velveteens and Cords,
Irish Linens, patent steam loom Shirtings,
Ginghams, Prints and Furniture,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9-8 and 6-4 cambric Muslins, Lenos
Damask Table Cloths,
Men's and women's worsted Hosiery,
Kersy Shawls and Scarfs,
Black silk, Canton and flag Handkerchief.
Cashmere, merino and imitation Shawls,
Sarsanetts, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

Plaids, Stripes,	*Checks,*
Chambrays,	*Shirtings.*

Which are offered for sale low, by the package or piece on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE for sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs, of all sizes,* from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts) and being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs will be received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, June 26. tf

To Rent,

FOR a term of years not exceeding 16, at the rate of TWO Dollars per foot, the property formerly occupied as a Tan-yard by the late Thomas Wallace—it is subdivided into building lots to suit every person wishing to lease—ALSO at the rate of ONE Dollar and Fifty cents per foot, for the above term, the unoccupied part of the square adjoining the Rolling and Slitting Mill, on Penn street.—Apply to

IRWIN WALLACE, or
WM. ROBINSON, junr.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1818.——tf

BOSLER & CO.

Have just received and offer for Sale on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of

IRONWARE & GROCERIES,

SUCH AS,

WALDRON'S prime corn and grass scythes,	American sheet iron single, double, and treble,
Mouse-hole anvils,	Spinning wheel irons,
German scythes,	Ketland gun locks,
Straw knives,	Iron and brass top coffee mills,
Bright and black vices,	Handsaws,
Whetstones,	Frying pans,
English, Crowley, and blister steel,	Patent tea-kettles,
Country blister, German, Swedish & cast steel,	Bed screws,
6d, 8d, and 10d wrought nails,	Wood screws,
Shovels, spades, kitchen shovels, tongs and pokers,	Bench vices,
	Knives,
	Butt hinges,
	Files,

COFFEE in bags and barrels.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR

Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small boxes

Chocolate,	Ginger,
Muscatel raisins,	Mustard,
Pepper,	Figs in drums and boxes.

WINDSOR, PALM AND VARIEGATED SOAP IN SMALL BOXES.

TANNERS AND LINSEED OIL.

SPANISH CIGARS, & PIPES by the box

QUEENSWARE in small crates, well assorted for country stores.

Also, always for Sale,

Castings of every description.

Plough Irons, Axes, Scale Beams, and all kinds of Edge Tools and Iron Ware.

Juniata barr iron,	Still cocks,
Pig, barr, & sheet lead.	Mounting,
Shot,	Copper rivits.
Cut nails of all sizes,	

WINDOW, GREEN AND FLINT GLASS assorted in boxes.

Rosin soap,	Writing paper,
Copperas,	Bonnet & Fullers boards,

They continue to keep a

Commission Warehouse,

for storing, forwarding, purchasing and selling all kinds of *Produce* and *Merchandize.*

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1818. 1awtf

Kerr and Rahm,

Front, between Market and Wood streets,
PITTSBURGH,

Have just received a handsome supply of

UPDEGRAFFS'

PAPER, assorted as follows,

No. 1, 2, & 3 Cap.	Post Paper,
Royal Printing.	Tea Paper,
No. 4 Medium ditto,	Cap Wrapping do.

Medium wrapping ditto.

They have also on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Juniata Bar Iron,

4, 6, 8, and 10 cut Nails,
Assorted Roll'd Iron,
7-9 and 8-10 Window Glass,
HOLLOW GLASS,
Patent Draft Chains,
Shovels, Axes, Plough Irons,
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
Spanish and country Segars,
KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

All of which they offer for sale, on accommopating terms.

July 3.

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch *BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.*

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

JAMES HALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken the office, lately occupied by Dr. W. A. Simpson, in Fourth street, nearly opposite to Patterson and Lambdin's book-store.

Pittsburgh, June 23.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE Stockholders in the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, are required to pay the Treasurer Five Dollars on each share of Stock by them respectively held, on or before the 5th day of October next.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Treasurer.*

September 2, 1818.

The following provision from the Act of Encorporation will be rigidly enforced.

" If any stockholder, after thirty days notice in two of the public newspapers printed at Pittsburgh, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any instalment of capital stock, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of thirty days after the day when the same shall be appointed to be paid, any such stockholder shall, in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of 5 per cent per month for any delay o such payment."

Evening School.

JOHN WRIGHT begs leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he purposes opening an Evening School on the 21st inst. at his room in Third, between Market and Wood streets, for the reception of apprentices and others who feel disposed to attend, on the terms established in this city.

J. W. being grateful for past favours, and duly appreciating the confidence which has been reposed in him as a teacher, pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to inculcate the principles of morality as well as other studious habits upon the minds of those committed to his care; and hopes through the conscientious discharge of his duty, still to deserve as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818. tf

Dr. J. Whitman,

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is necessarily detained a few days in this place, from pursuing his journey to the westward; that while in Baltimore (but eight days since) he received of Dr. Smith, U. States Agent for Vaccination, a supply of fresh Vaccine Matter, likewise an instrument for its insertion, invented by Dr Clendinen, of Baltimore, for which he has a patent granted him; this instrument is used and recommended by Dr. Smith, the operation is imperceptible, it is only to place the instrument to the part, and by the action of a spring, three concealed points charged with virus penetrate the scarf skin and deposit the matter without giving the least pain, a great improvement when compared with the former painful and tedious method of making an incision, and afterwards of applying the virus. As infancy or childhood is the best time for vaccination, parents will find the present an excellent opportunity to secure the lives of their children from that dreadful and depopulating disease the small pox, as no one doubts its being a certain preventive. He likewise informs the public he will perform any surgical operation for the cataract, &c.—He will extract, clean, and stop the further progress of decay in teeth, by plugging and filing. He may be found nearly opposite the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Third Street.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Education.

To Governors and Trustees of Schools, and those whom it may concern.

AN Englishman of liberal education, of much experience in school business, and of sober, steady and industrious habits, offers himself as a SCHOOL-MASTER in a populous town or rapidly improving village, or as English assistant in a respectable establishment in any of the Western districts of America. The advertiser professes to teach English grammatically, in all its branches, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, geography, surveying, stenography, and in a word, every acquisition calcuulated to make useful, solid and worthy members of society.

Communications by letter, addressed to W H. S. or Messrs. Hartshorn and Saunders, Cincinnati, will meet with prompt attention.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1818. 3

The Kentucky Reporter, Lexington, will insert the above three times, and forward the account to this office.

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber one of the aldermen of the city of Pittsburgh, against a certain Charles P. Harrison late of the city of Pittsburgh, engraver. Whereas certain chattels and effects of said C. P. Harrison have been attached and are now in the custody of William Scott and Thomas Davis of said city, untill they shall be disposed of according to law. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said C. P. Harrison, to appear at my office, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M. then and there to exhibit and make proof of their demands agreeably to the direction of the said act.

M. B. LOWRIE, *Ald.*

September 22, 1818. 3

At a Meeting

OF a number of the officers of the Regiments of Militia, commanded by col's. Anderson and Riddle, held at the house of J. C. Butler, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, the first of September, 1818.

Col. JAMES M. RIDDLE, in the Chair, and Adjutant JAMES C. BUTLER, Secretary.

It was *Resolved*—That it be recommended to such of the field, staff and company officers of the different regiments of the first brigade, fifteenth division, as can make it convenient to meet at the house of J. C. Butler, on Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d days of October next, for the purpose of improving themselves in military discipline.

Resolved—That Col. Riddle, Adjutant Butler and Paymaster Brackenridge, be a committee to forward invitations to the officers of different regiments, through the respective colonels, to join in the proposed drill.

Resolved—That the same persons be a committee to draft a memorial to the next legislature, pointing out the errors and defects in the present militia law, and praying for such alterations and amendments as may appear to be necessary and lay the same before the proposed meeting of the officers. Signed by order of the meeting.

J. C. BUTLER, Secretary.

Copper & Tin Ware.

R. AND J. TOWN,

IN Woood, near Front street, manufacture and have constantly for sale, an assortment o

Stills and Tin Ware,

TEA KETTLES,	WASH KETTLES
Hatters Ditto,	Brass Ditto,
Fullers Ditto,	Sheet-Iron Ware,

JAPANNED WARE, &c

Which they sell at the most reduced prices, and a liberal credit.——Orders shall be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818. F3m

To Emigrants.

WANTED several FARMERS of industrious and sober habits, to go and settle upon land in the state of Indiana, upon an improving Lease, for a term of years. The land has been selected by a competent person, is of a good quality, in an improving part of the country, and lays about sixty miles from Cincinnati. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, in Wood street, near the corner of Second street.

R. J. DUNN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18th 1818.—1aw10t.

N. B Provisions, Matresses,

Blankets &c. furnished for Travellers.

FOR SALE,

That Valuable City Property

in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, fronting on Fourth Street 40 feet, and extending back 80 feet, on which is a two story Brick House, 20 feet front, with an extensive back building, finished in the best manner, at present occupied by Doctor O'Donoughue—Also, a convenient Frame Building in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Cooper; the whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 80 dollars. This property is in one of the most eligible situations for business in the City. For terms, which will be low and accommodating, apply to

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1818. tf

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6 Hhds Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
10 crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
20,000 lbs. Pig Lead,
500 lbs. Bar ditto,
30,000 lbs. Shot,
Bar and Roll'd Iron,
GLASS—all sizes

Hatter's Fur, etc.

Together with a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.*

5000 lbs Salt-Petre (Crude)

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818.

G. T. Beyer & Co.

In Wood, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Are constantly supplied with all kinds of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

and continue to pay the highest price for al kinds of FUR.

HATTERS FUR

or sale, as above.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1818. 3m

Chair and Cabinet WAREHOUSE

Fourth street, above Wood.—And Second street, near Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH.

Joseph Roseman

Fancy Chair-maker, Ornamentor, Gilder, &c.

AND

ROSEMAN & WRIGHT

Cabinet Makers.

All articles in their line will be furnished at a short notice, and of such workmanship as shall warrant a continuance of custom,

Draughts of new and Fashionable Furniture will be furnished to those wishing such articles

Referrences to Messrs. Cromwell and Dobbin——Richrad Bowen & Co.—Wm. Robinson, Jr.—C. Latshaw—Allen & Grant—Anshutz & Rahm & Co. Commission merchants, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

January 15, 1818.——1awtf

New Plane Manufactory.

SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Second between Market and Wood sts.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

TWO BOYS, from 14 to 16 years of age, of respectable character and connexions, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER.

THE subscribers having been appointed by Messrs. Dupont's agents for the western country, they will always have a regular supply of this Powder, and are enabled to sell it at cost and charges.

BOSLER & CO.

Who have received a quantity of

Prime Feathers.

May 19, 1818. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, surviving assignees of William Steele and Ephraim Pentland, Esqrs. give notice to all persons who, on the 11th day of August, 1817, were indebted to the firm of Pentland, Higins & Steele, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

DAVID PRIDE, } *Assignees*
WILLIAM GORMLY, }

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1818.

Town of HAVANNAH.

THE undersigned, trustees for the proprietors of the scite where the town of HAVANNAH is to be laid off, give this public notice, that lots in the above mentioned town, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on the 26th and 27th days of October next.

Havannah is situated in Lauderdale county, Alabama Territory, on the north side of the Tennessee river, immediately above Colbert's reserve, within nine miles of the town of Florence, and about eight miles from Colbert's ferry.

The town of Havannah is included in that section of country which was recently sold at Huntsville when forty two townships brought to the Government the unprecedented sum of 5,000,000 dollars. The simple fact that within this district, land sold, for purposes of agriculture, from 30 to 78 dollars per acre, furnishes an incontestible evidence of the fertility of the soil and the value of its productions: The climate too, is of an agreeable temperature, subject neither to the excessive heats of the south nor the chilling blasts of the north; yet the fruits and growth of the latter arrive at great perfection, and the most profitable species of agriculture of the former, are produced in the most luxurious abundance.

Of all the scites for towns in the late sales, the town of Havannah has incomparably the highest claim to precedence in a commercial point of view.

Considering the situation of this place, as it respects its commercial advanatages, and the rising importance of the north side of the Tennessee river within the limits of this Territory, and the remarkably rich settlements in the adjacent counties of Murry, Giles, Lawrence and Wayne, in Tennessee, all of which must necessarily depend upon this point as being the head of navigation on the Tennessee for steam boats, barges and keel-boats, for their supply of foreign articles. We say, taking these local advantages into consideration, many persons who are to be extensively engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, by their repeated solicitations have induced the proprietors to lay off a town on this scite.

The purchaser of cotton, the staple of this section of country, will find it emphatically to his interest to locate himself at Havannah, where he can ship his purchases any season of the year which will arrive in market several months earlier than the cotton from Madison county, or any place above the Muscle Shoals. Thus this place embraces important advantages both in the export and import trade.

Havannah is situated at a point on the Tennesse river, which is the nearest possible rout from the most populous settlements in Kentucky and Tennessee to the Mississippi, the southern parts of Alabama Territory and West Florida. It may here be remarked, that a Ferry will be established here, by which the river can be crossed with as much ease as at any other point whatever—situated immediately at the lower end of an Island, known by the name of Long Island; no convenient place is offered for crossing after leaving the military ferry till you reach this point.

Much has been said about the value of lands East of Lauderdale, in Limestone and Madison counties; but when we reflect that the productions in the vicinity of Havannah will anticipate the other in market by several months, and that they are in a degree dependent upon this place for their foreign supplies, the undersigned confidently believe that the situation will attract the attention of discerning and enterprizing men.

Havannah has the advantage of being supplied with pure and wholesome spring water which is not surpassed by any in the western country. The situation of the town is high, with a fine view of this majestic river, and the variegated scenery of a picturesque surrounding country,

Persons disposed to vest a share of their capital in town property, after a careful examination of the map of the southern country, will readily discover the propriety of the selection of this place for a town, being near the head of navigation, on a large and noble river, furnishing the greatest facilities to the commercial and agricultural pursuits of a country equalled by none in America for the fertility of its soil and the value of its productions. An agreeable and healthy point possessing these advantages, cannot fail of rising in importance Every facility will be offered to mechanics who wish to settle in a new place, where the population of all the surrounding country is encreasing with unheard of rapidity and whose wants must be many and urgent.

A plan of the town will be left in the Register's office in Huntsville, at Peter Cheatham's, Columbia, Ten. Capt. B. M. Patterson's, Pulaski, Ten. Major J. D. M'Connell's, Fayetteville Ten. Big Spring, Franklin county, Alabama.

Terms of sale, one third in one year, one third in three years, and the remaining third four years from the sale.

E. J. Baily
Geo Coulter
H. Campbell } Trustees
S. Rogsdale
Jos. Farmer

June 25th, 1818. 2am10ct

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1818.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE remarks submitted to the public a few days ago over the signature of "Hamilton," seem to have excited an uncommon degree of sensibility in the breast of the Editor of the Statesman.—Whatever may be the character of the reply, in point of style, it may certainly lay claim to no slight degree of merit on the score of *cunning*. Of all the offences against honor and propriety, that of noising abroad the secrets of confidential correspondence, is the most mean and wanton. The Editor knew how galling such a charge, if true, must be to the mind of any man possessed of common feeling and delicacy, and has therefore given to it a very conspicuous place. He has, at least, the malignity of Junius, and as the latter thought that a certain personage would not be "able to eat meat for a week" after the charge of cowardice, so the Editor imagined he was displaying an equal degree of skill in barbing and poisoning his dart.

He is assured, however, that it fell quite harmless, and it is now picked up and examined with no other reflection than that of a melancholy one at the practices of savage warfare.

With respect to the opinion of Mr. Pentland as to Mr. Baldwin's talents and usefulness, it is to most of us, I believe, a matter of profound indifference. It was wrong in me; it was flattering too much his vanity and self importance to make the appeal. I will not condescend to enter into any analysis of his phrases. That the writer's ideas were gathered from private correspondence, the Editor of the Statesman knows to be false; the suggestion he knows was indignantly spurned; and if the fleeting language of conversation is forgotten, why, let him say what he pleases on the subject. With respect to the eulogium on Mr. Wilkins, I feel disposed to unite very cordially with Mr. Pentland in every thing he can say upon that subject. He did, indeed, possess in a singular degree the frankness, the liberality, and the delicacy of a gentleman and a man of education.—Yet it surely is painful to see his name dragged forward at this time, and for this purpose; to see the tombstone of his new made grave inscribed, as it were, with a newspaper squib. The acuteness and sagacity of this lamented man are appreciated by the writer, and he feels a melancholy pleasure in recalling the last aspect, almost, in which my memory presents him, that of handing in his own volunteer sentiment on the anniversary of Independence, "Our Representative in Congress, Mr. Baldwin."

But however unimportant the discussion may have been originally, yet the language and vehemence of the Statesman, open the way to a good deal of curious enquiry. He was asked a plain question, as to the result of his observation at the seat of government. Now, is it possible, that this veteran politician could be so startled, and covered with confusion at seeing his name in print, and a question put to him respectfully as he acknowledges, that he must occupy a whole column with complaint? Does any one credit this? You are asked a plain question, and you come out with your political creed. You state *in print*, in black and white, that you *do* admire Mr. Douglass; you *do* believe him to be a man of virtue; you *do* believe that he is all fair and above board; there is *no* secret undermining tricking about him, you *can* rely on him with perfect security and confidence. Take care, Mr. Editor, that you do not impute too much of your reply to my communication, and too little to the workings of your own mind, and the dictation of others. Has your creed been doubted? Is it thought that you cannot unite cordially with Mr. Douglass? You seem to think that we designed to employ the same artifice that Themistocles did with respect to the Ionians, as Plutarch tells the story. Has your party seized hold of my communication as an opportunity of letting you know their peevish dissatisfaction at your conduct? I laid my finger gently and *respectfully* on your conscience; if it smarts look to some other cause than the severity of the application. Is it thought that you are too shrewd—too proud—of an ambition too restless to submit forever to be the mere drudge of men whom you dislike despise? The Editor can hardly blame if these questions start involuntarily to the mind on reading his remarks.—the history of the French revolution, and indeed all history presents examples demagogues, who have become the ves of those passions which they themves have fomented. They are deceivin supposing themselves able to say, hus far shalt thou go and no farther." ery incendiary can kindle a flame, but quell it or to govern its fury is not te so easy. No unprincipled combion can last long, and he who was its er becomes first its trembling tool, then the victim of its rage.

here is something ludicrous in the estion that we are endeavouring to e him and Mr. Baldwin *personal* en-. His maxim we thought to be that "politicians neither love nor hate." Besides is it a matter of any importance whether he be the drawer or indorser of the slanders that are issued from his press? There is nothing very alarming in the pen of the editor, whatever his own idea may be. He really seems to think that we must keep every thing profoundly dark and walk on tiptoe about him, lest the glare of light may awaken his feverish resentment.

The tone of moderation assumed on this occasion is in curious contrast with the whole tenor of the remarks which have filled the columns of the Statesman. We are first struck violently on the cheek, and then told very coolly that no harm was meant, and that every thing must be conducted in a good humored way. Now, we don't understand this sort of logic. If the editor himself can find nothing to write about—if all the topics of abuse are stale—and he therefore contents himself with merely dealing out orders to have them wrought up by new hands, we cannot consider this as screening him from the responsibility of his situation. He is the head of the department, and we scorn to look to his mercenaries. That the present contest may be viewed very differently by different persons is probably true. We consider it as decisive of the future prospects of this place, and if our opponents regard it as merely determining the election of a man whom they regard with coolness—perhaps with secret disgust, why, we see no reason that we should relax our efforts to arouse the people. To every man who holds property; to every man whose views extend to the permanent prosperity of this place, there is something of fearful interest in the 13th of next October. The representative then chosen, to be of service, must possess different qualifications from those which his eulogists ascribe to Mr. Douglass. "A grammatical acquaintance with the English, Latin and Greek language" may be useful and ornamental in its way, but will be of little service to our manufacturers. We are in a perilous situation; we do not want a man who will avoid a blunder in telling Congress that we *shall* or *will* be drowned, but one who will lend a vigorous arm to assist us. If Mr. Douglass be a classical scholar, I would say to him, "*Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis tempus eget.*

The writer of this article takes some little credit to himself for sagacity in predicting that one part of his former communication might prove a fruitful source of declamation. It seems that several distinguished men have been schoolmasters in their day.—Now, if the critic had adverted to my communication more with a view of understanding it than of making it the foundation of a declaration of faith, he would have found that this is not only admitted but that his argument is amplified. To the profession of a teacher the greatest respect is due. He is entitled to take his stand on the right hand of the pulpit, for surely next to the evangelist of everlasting truth should be ranked the individual whose laborious task it is to watch the opening intellect, and to imbue the mind with an early and lasting relish for the purifying exercise of literature and morality. One of the writer's dearest friends—who is associated with all that is delightful of his recollections of former days, was the preceptor of his youth—. But it was said, and is repeated, that the habits of a recluse and sedentary life, the unceasing vexations, the dictatorial authority which is necessary to repress the din and jargon of a schoolroom, are apt to generate a manner and style of argument rather calculated to repel than to conciliate. He who is so habitually on his guard as to prevent the encroachment of this disposition, can be no ordinary man.—He shews the more strength of character in resisting temptation. The writer knows many such in this place, whom he highly esteems, and he was perhaps wrong to use general expressions when he merely wished to convey his impression as to what he considered the unfortunate manners of the individual under consideration.

An incident of recent occurrence in our courts—though to be sure not a very important one—occurs, at the moment to illustrate my meaning. In the late case of Henry G. Pius for carrying a challenge a case in which the two senior counsel at our bar (Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Wilkins) were concerned, Mr. D. contended with much warmth that *penal* statutes where they operated on the *offence* (as he termed it,) were to be construed liberally, and it was only where they operated on the *person* that a strictness of construction was to be observed. How the law could possibly operate on the *offence* in the case then trying, without at the same time reaching the person, the deputy attorney general did not pretend to say, and he the next day acknowledged to the court, that he was mistaken, and that he was confused by a vague recollection of the rule laid down for the construction of statutes against *frauds*, that where it merely goes to avoid the fraudulent act without inflicting any penalty, there the objects of the act are to be attained by a liberal interpretation of it. Now, if the gentleman had stated his ideas in a modest manner, it might have excited only a smile; but I am sure that not an individual in court but must have been disgusted at the rude and noisy confidence with which Mr. Douglass asserted that *any boy* of common parts who had read Blackstone ought to be familiar with the rule as he laid it down. If this be the profound acquirement, this the promptitude of mind, these the tone and manner which we think adapted to insure respect & influence in the national councils our ideas of these bodies must be contemptuous indeed.

A great deal has been said of Mr. D's political *studies*.—I will not stop to enquire where we are to find the evidence of them. It is rather suspicious to refer to an alledged superiority, which cannot be tested, leaving his interiority acknowledged in points of which we are capable of judging. The truth is no one in this country makes what are called *politics* a regular and exclusive study, and I do not know that he would be a wiser man for so doing. Does the editor of the Statesman think Mr. Douglass a *better* politician for being master of Machiavelli? With regard, therefore, to two professional men who are candidates to represent us in a public body, the enquiry should be, whose mind is most energetic, who will bring into action the most sound sense, the most pliability of intellect, and the most weight of character. This is the manner in which every man of plain understanding will make up his opinion.

Mr. Baldwin has been accused of prosecuting *Croghan's* claim to the vexation and ruin of the people of this country.—The charge has been shewn to be false.—I have never known Mr. Douglass engaged in a case of any importance except, perhaps, in the trial of James Gray who had charged Mr. Pentland with drunkenness and consequent inability to fill his office. An incidental remark occurs on the subject of this trial. If Mr. Pentland were asked why he could support and eulogise a man who took so active a part against him, in defending one whom Mr. Pentland must consider an infamous libeller, his reply probably would be that the present candidate for congress was then discharging a mere professional duty. Yet the same plea would not have availed Mr. Baldwin if he had undertaken to prosecute Croghan's claim, whatever his opinion of its validity might be.—it really requires no slight command of temper to notice dispassionately the machinery of falsehood and inconsistency which has been put into operation for the purposes of this election.

The frankness and promptitude with which Mr. Baldwin seems to have stated his belief that this claim could not be sustained certainly do him credit. To exhibit still further his disposition not to encourage litigation for the purpose of getting fees, let me ask Mr. Douglass whether he is not the lawyer of the *Winged-Gudgeon* patentee, and whether Mr. Baldwin, when his co-operation was asked, did not *at once* state his belief that there was no foundation for the patent, and decline to receive any compensation in the case?

A good deal has been said as to the mode in which candidates have been nominated. Pray was not Mr. Baldwin nominated *by the people*, if not by a few individuals from different parts of the country who chose to style themselves delegates? When a large majority of the voters of a district pronounced him *at the polls* the fittest man to represent them, it was hardly incumbent on his friends to run a race with the partizans of any individual to get the start of nomination. *He is and has been before the public*; they are to say whether he has forfeited his claim to their confidence and support.

Having already trespassed upon the reasonable limits of a newspaper essay, I must bring these remarks to a close.—They will be resumed hereafter. I cannot, however, avoid calling attention to one part of Mr. Pentland's reply. Speaking of some points which had been touched by Hamilton, he says, "I shall *leave him in the hands of Mr. Douglass's friends*, some of whom I have no doubt will amply retaliate," &c. To the adherents of Mr. Douglass, who are alarmed at the lukewarm neutrality of the Editor of the Statesman; who suspect *him* not to be one of "the friends of Mr. Douglass," as he here seems to admit, this paragraph may furnish new cause of jealousy and disquiet; in the writer of this article it excites unmingled contempt.—He has seen a good deal of this sort of warfare; and has in his time had many "an angry parle" on the political arena, with men who were neither blackguards, knaves, fools nor cowards. Judge then whether he is very apprehensive on the present occasion. His name was asked for and was given promptly, and the same responsibility is felt for any thing that he has committed or may hereafter commit to paper; though it was supposed that the request was made to gratify a disposition for low scurrility, yet the writer cannot but feel proud that he has shared the fate of the best and wisest men in the community.

HAMILTON.

From the Baltimore Fed. Gaz. Sep. 11.

LATEST FROM CAPE HENRY, HAYTI.

The editor is indebted to the polite attention of Mr. D'Arcy, of this city, for the official report of an accident which occurred in Hayti, received by him in a letter from his friend in Cape Henry dated the 27th Aug.

Extract of a letter dated Sans Souci, Aug. 26, at mid day.

"I have just received from an officer of the garrison, who was on the spot, an account of the accident which befel the Citadel Henry last night.

About 2 o'clock, P. M. of the 25th, the sky became very much overcast, and the accumulation of dense clouds on the summits of the high peaks which surrounded the Citadel Henry, portended a furious tempest. The largest trees bent before the violence and impetuosity of the winds. This continued till about four o'clock, when the rain began to fall, accompanied by incessant lightning. About a quarter of an hour after, a flash of lightning struck the highest point of the citadel about 100 paces from the nearest lightning-rod, thence passing in a direct line in front of the great postern, it crossed the guard house of the garrison, without doing any mischief and finally exploded in the laboratory, (*Salle de Artifice*) which stands in the rear of the buildings, situated on the side whence the wind blew. This building contained a great quantity of projectiles, which had been preparing some days past, and which time has not allowed to be secured in the magazine.

A terrible explosion took place, which set fire to the neighbouring buildings.—The wind continued to rage and the rain to fall. The governor and officers had taken shelter in their respective apartments and only discovered the impending danger by the blaze of the extended conflagration.

The governor immediately sallied forth with such of the garrison as he could collect about him, he saw the damage done by the explosion and the impossibility of extinguishing the wide spreading flames, which raged with astonishing fury. Every one, therefore, sought his own safety, and made for those posterns which led to the vaulted batteries; many had the good fortune to reach them, but others, through terror, lost their way, and either perished or were wounded.

King Henry, who was then at Sans Souci, received the news of this dreadful event, only two hours after it took place. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon, an officer of the garrison gave him the information. He immediately repaired to the citadel, accompanied by the officers of his staff, followed by 6000 of his guards, besides the troops of the line in the neighbouring garrisons, and arrived in time to save a part of the buildings.—The powder magazines which contain 3,000,000 lbs. the vaulted armories and batteries, have escaped destruction. In fine, only those buildings which stood exposed in open air, within the fort, have been destroyed; all else is uninjured, and the citadel remains in its former state of defence.

We have to deplore the loss of the governor, his royal highness the duke of Port-de-Paix, greatly regretted by the king; besides that of many of the brave soldiers to whom the defence of this bulwark was entrusted.

His majesty is now occupied in superintending the removal of the rubbish of the buildings destroyed, which he intends to re-build more solidly and securely. But little time will be necessary to effect this, with the numbers and activity employed about it."

Bridgetown, (Barbadoes) August 8.

We have received the following communication from a quarter that authorizes the fullest authenticity:

"Admiral Brion has returned to Augustura, with a considerable supply of arms and ammunition, and all the British have gone out—report says, 800.

It appears that the Independents have made a fine campaign, by taking San Fernando and driving the Spaniards out of Elanos. The advantage of the former can only be appreciated by an acquaintance with the geography of the country. It secures the land navigation from Augustura to a short distance of Santa Fee, as well as the security of the rich Province of Barinas, and consolidates the request of Guvana with the protection of Llanos.

General Bolivar has, besides, achieved a more difficult enterprize—he has restored perfect union among all the Independent leaders and obedience to the Government; so that it (at last) assumed the order and security of a government "*de facto*."

John H. Crane,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, (Kentucky.)

WILL attend to business in his profession, in the County of Jefferson, and in the United States Circuit Court at Frankfort.

References. HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. WM. ROBINSON, Jr. *Pittsburgh*

August 4, 1818. 6m

PIANO-FORTES.

THE subscriber has received a small consignment of PIANO-FORTES from the celebrated manufactory of J. A. & W. GEIB, New-York, which he offers for sale at his store in Wood street—They having been examined by professors in this city, and pronounced of superior quality, he feels a confidence in recommending them as very worthy the attention of those ladies and gentlemen who may be in want of Piano-fortes.

CARLES L. VOLZ.

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1818. 6law

Pittsburgh Prices Current

Corrected weekly for the Gazette.

ARTICLES		*From*	D. C.	to D. C.
ALE,		doz.	3	
Ashes pot,		lb.	6¼	
—— pearl,			8	
Anchors,			25	
Bacon, Kentucky,			12½	14
—— country,			12½	
Bottles,		groce	24	
Bread, crackers,		cwt.	7	
—— pilot,			5	6
Butter,		lb.	15	18
Candles, mould, tallow,			25	
—— dipt,			20	
Castings assorted,		ton	120	125
Cheese,		lb.	12½	
Coffee,				40
Cotton,			35	
Cordage,			12½	16
Cider,		bbl.	2 50	3
Cloth, Steub. sup.		yard	8	11
—— do. com.			5 50	
—— Pitts. sup.			7 50	9
—— do. com.			4 50	
—— country,				
Clover seed		bush.	10	
Feathers,		lb.	62½	
Flax, clean,			12½	15
—— seed,		bush.	62½	
Flour, wheat, sup.		bbl.	6	
—— com.			5	
—— rye,		cwt.		
—— corn meal,			1 50	1 75
Fur, Beaver,		lb.	3	4
Glass, Pitt. man. 100 sq. feet.	8 by 10	box	12	
	10 by 12		13	
	12 by 14		14	
Grain, wheat,		bush	1	87½
—— rye			50	
—— barley,			75	
—— corn,			50	62½
—— oats,			33	37½
Glue,		lb.	25	30
Gunpowder,			45	
Iron, Juniata,		ton	200	210
—— Monongahela,			180	
—— hoop, large,			235	240
—— do. small,			230	
—— sheet, Amer.		lb.	20	
—— do. foreign,			22	
Lead, pig,			7	
—— bar,			9	
—— red,				
—— white, dry			19	
—— ground in oil,		cwt.	22	
Lumber, boards, pine,		100f.	75	1 75
—— do. oak,			1	2 50
Leather, soal, Spanish,			38	40
—— do. country,		lb.	31	33½
—— upper,		side	3	3 50
Nails, all sizes, cut,		lb.	14½	19
—— wrought,			22	25
—— spikes				
Oil linseed,		gal.	87½	
—— fish		bbl.	40	
Pork,			20	
Porter, bottled,		doz.	3	
—— barrell,			9	
Plaster of Paris,		ton		
Pipes,		groce	5	
Paper, writing, No. 1,		ream	4 50	
—— do. 2,			4	
—— do. 3,			3 50	
—— printing demy,			3	
—— do. medium.			3 50	
—— do. royal,			4	
—— do. sup. royal,			4 50	
Peach, Brandy.		gal.	75	
Salt, Connemaugh,		bbl.	8	
—— Lake,			8 50	
—— Kenhawa,			7	
Segars, Spanish,		box	10	16
—— American,		1000	2 50	
Shot, all sizes,		lb.	11	
Skin, Deer,			16	
—— muskrat,		skin	22	25
—— racoon,			40	50
Steel, Crowley,		fag.	30	35
—— American,			23	25
—— German,		lb.	25	
—— blistered,		cwt.	17	
Soap, white,		lb.	15	
—— rosin,			15	
Sugar, N. Orleans.			18	20
—— country,			16	
—— loaf,			34	
—— lump,			32	
Spanish brown, dry,		cwt.	5	
Salt Petre, crude,			20	25
—— refined,			33	37½
Shingles, pine, joint,		1000		
—— oak, lap,				
Staves, hogshead,				
—— barrel,				
Tallow,			12½	15
Tobacco, Kentucky,			15	18
—— Pittsburgh			23	25
—— leaf,			7	8
Tin, in boxes,		box	23	25
—— block,		lb.	30	
Wool Merino, clean,			40	62½
—— fleece,				
—— half breed,				
—— quarter,				
—— common, clean,			30	37½
—— fleece,				
Wax, bees,			25	
Whiskey, rye,		gal.	45	

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,	lb.	8	10
Pork,		8	10
Veal,		8	10
Mutton,		8	10
Turkeys,	piece	75	1 75
Ducks	pair	50	87
Chickens,		37½	50
Butter,	lb.	18½	25
Eggs,	doz.	12½	18½
Fish,	lb.	12½	18½

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing general Election. Should I be elected, the public may rest assured that I will do my part of the duties required in that office.

JOHN FEARIS.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1818.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

Fellow Citizens,

I BEG leave to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected, the public at large may rest assured of my paying strict attention to the duties of the Office, and of preventing as far as lies in my power, any useless expenditure of the public money, either for new Jail, Court House or Penetentiary.

ROBERT MAGEE.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday Morning, Oct. 2.

The most important services which we conceive Mr. Baldwin has rendered to this district and to western Pennsylvania, have, from some unaccountable cause, been in a great measure overlooked. Besides the most zealous exertions in favour of our manufactures, to which are owing the encreased duties on foreign articles, such as cottons, woolens, iron, nails, and cut glass, he was unceasingly engaged in striving to prevent the trade between the cities, and states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. from being diverted from the usual route through Pennsylvania. When we consider that more than one million and a half of dollars, are expended in Pennsylvania, for the transportation of the goods belonging to the people of other states, the value of this trade may be properly estimated. It is in fact the support of all the country, from this to Chambersburgh. We are threatened with a destruction of all these advantages, not by the enterprize of rival states, but by the infatuated encouragement which has been given to the great Cumberland Turnpike, from the head of the Potomac, to Wheeling.—Pennsylvania has been paying as much for this road, as any other state, and if it is finished, Pennsylvania may be ruined by it. This road, on which twelve hundred thousand dollars, have been lavishly expended by congress, is not in the route of emigration or business, and never will have been made beneficial except by the overweening influence of Congress; the completion of it is by no means a national object; but it serves the views of a few rival towns and states. Our state pays heavily into the national treasury, yet not one dollar has been appropriated to her roads, while, at the same time, we have an immense military depot here, and a naval station on Lake Erie.—Certainly a regard for the common defence of the country requires a national road between these places, yet a dollar never has been granted, and a dollar never will be granted if the Cumberland Turnpike be finished. The people of this district had never been aware of their danger, and no exertion, had even been made against, it until Mr. Baldwin appeared on the floor of Congress. This gentleman, with the quickness of perception, for which he is remarkable, exposed the danger & the impolicy of the measure, and it is but common justice to say, that it is principally owing to his exertions that any further appropriation for this road was defeated. On this measure the fate of our district and state depended; if the appropriation had been made the faith of the government would have been pledged, & all future remedy would have been hopeless. If this were the only act he had done, it ought to entitle him to our confidence and esteem. The danger of this road is not ideal; already has the stage rout for carrying the mail, ceased between this place and Washington. We have to contend against rival states and towns who are sparing no pains to accomplish their objects, and are all aided by the national treasury. Is this a time to discard a faithful, zealous advocate? A man fully acquainted with his business at this most interesting period? Pause, citizens of this district, pause! think of your children and your property.

Messrs. Scull and Neville,

IN your Gazette of this morning (29th September) I find an article requiring the writer, who signs himself "Clodhopper," of the Statesman, to give his real name, and answer to three charges of falsehood, which are made against him. I am the "Clodhopper;" and as I did not write a word but what I believed to be true, and that I still believe so, (notwithstanding these abusive denials) I cheerfully give my name to my statements. I never would have used a fictitious signature but in compliance with the fashion.

The first charge of falsehood relates to the claim of Croghan's heirs. When I enumerated the services which Mr. Douglass had rendered to this country, mention was made of his exertions in procuring a law which pledged the state to defend the people of this district against the claim of Croghan's heirs. The act I referred to authorised the governor to employ counsel for the defendants in all suits instituted by the representatives of George Croghan, against land holders in Beaver county.—[See acts of 1816 and 17, page 102.] It appears that when this act was passed there were no suits under that claim pending in this county; but as the claim extended to a part of this county, I considered the law to be, as to us, what I stated it to be (and what I still consider it) a *pledge* of defence.—With regard to Beaver, it was not a mere pledge, but an actual measure of defence. Whether it was such or not is matter of opinion, and as such, I should think it did not entitle Mr. Baldwin, or any other person, to use the words "lying varlet," "falsehood," "base fabrication," "liar," &c. which were used in reference to it. "Clodhopper" as I really am, I consider myself too much of a gentleman to resort to language of that sort. However, Mr. Baldwin has evidently been in a passion, and I am not.

Another item declared to be false, is my notice of the amount of sales made by the collector of the United States in this district. I procured my statements from the collector, Mr. Patterson, and if they are incorrect I do not consider myself answerable for them. I still believe them to be correct. I carried my enquiry as far as I well could; and certainly the collector did not seem disposed to speak either against the tax or against Mr. Baldwin—a very natural circumstance. I expect to see Mr. Patterson this week and if there is any error I shall correct it.

As to the charge that Mr. Baldwin had important business before Congress I can only say that I knew of a Louisiana claim which was brought before Congress in 1817, (of about a million dollars in value) that it is still undecided and that Mr. Baldwin was recognized as an adverse claimant. I am now assured from Mr. Baldwin that his claim has been long since relinquished, and I have no reason to doubt the statement.

J. C. GILLELAND.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2d.

Mr. Gilliland has given up his name as the author of Clodhopper, and has made us a communication as above.

As to the charge about "Croghan's claim," the law that was passed on that subject referred to Beaver county alone. Mr. Gilliland's sophistry in introducing the idea that the state was *pledged* to defend any other district against that claim will not bear him out; he well knows that if such claims should be stirred in Allegheny county, a new law must be passed before the state could take any part. But the truth is, all claim had ceased in Allegheny county, by the means and advice of Henry Baldwin; all future difficulty on this subject is done away in this district through the instrumentality of this gentleman.

As to the property sold under the internal taxes, we do not think Mr. G. has shewn that degree of research or candour which we had a right to expect from him. He has no excuse for the mistake, for as a lawyer he must have known that the Sheriff's office was the proper place to apply for information; he would there have found, as we have before stated that not a cent's worth of property, real or personal, was ever sold for internal taxes in this district. The land or direct tax which he has confounded with the other, expired by its own limitation, in 1816, a year before Mr. Baldwin entered Congress.

The following is from the books of the collector of this district.

Total amount of internal duties in the district, Allegheny and Armstrong, for the year 1817,	$ 38,604 58
$ 29,906 93 of which were for stamps,	29,906 93
	8,697 65

For these internal duties no sales have been made in this district, of any kind of property.

Amount of United States direct tax in Allegheny county for the year 1815,	$ 12,356 29½
Do. for 1816,	6,2695 35

As to Mr. Baldwin's having a claim before Congress, we unequivocally assert that he does not directly, or indirectly, *possess at present, a contingent, or eventual interest* in the claim alluded to, or *to any other which is, or may be before* Congress, and of this any gentleman who may doubt can be satisfied, on proper enquiry.

These were the prominent errors in Clodhoppers statement, but there are many others which we as citizens having had other representatives in the Legislature, besides Mr. Douglass, object to.—It would seem from this communication that Mr. Douglass did every thing.—Mr. Marks, who we believe is the oldest member in our district, who has had more experience than any other man now offered, on the floor of the Legislature, is not mentioned; he it would appear, was a mere cypher; Mr. Lowrie is called (in a sneering manner as we at first supposed) a *promising young statesman*. Mr. Douglass is frequently hinted at, as an experienced legislator. Would not a person suppose from this that Mr. Douglass was a veteran in the house? the fact is however, that Mr. Lowrie has been *six sessions* in the Legislature, and Mr. Douglass but *two!* We wish not to detract from Mr. Douglass, but we do not think it just that William Marks, Walter Lowrie, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Reed should be sacrificed at the altar of his ambition. We feel satisfied that Mr. Douglass himself, does not want this kind of assistance. If "Clodhopper" had taken the pains of examining the acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania he would have found that he was giving Mr. Douglass credit for things he had no claim to, and where documents are in the reach of a writer, it is no excuse for error, to say he *thought* what he was writing was true.

I have just now seen Mr. N. Patterson, former agent of our collector, from him I learn, for the first time, that of the 20 farms which I had been informed were sold in this district, all, except one, were in Armstrong county, that they were unsettled tracts (not farms properly so called as I had understood) and that they had been sold for direct tax. I stated the affair precisely in the same indefinite language that it was stated by the collector to me, and was not aware at the time that the detail of facts would present a different view of the matter.

J. C. GILLELAND.

Messrs. Scull & Neville,

A report has got into circulation, that the Cumberland Bank of Allegheny, has stopped payment. A few days since I had the pleasure of seeing a Mr. James Scott, of Cumberland, where the bank is located, for whose veracity I will vouch; he informs me the report is unfounded, and that the Bank has never in any instance refused to redeem their notes by paying specie or other notes.

Yours Respectfully,

T. CROMWELL.

Sept. 29.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Waldron, from New-York, has obtained for the purpose of Recitations, the New Lodge Room, above the store of Mr. Henry Doane, in Water Street, and intends to Recite this Evening, Friday 2d October. I beg permission, thro' your paper, to call the attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh to this pleasant and instructive entertainment. It has so seldom happened that an opportunity has presented itself for the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh to witness a display of Oratory, Elocution, or Public Speaking, that it is presumed this communication cannot but attract their notice. Mr. Waldron's Recitations have been received with the greatest applause by the citizens of New-York, and I have no doubt of a like reception from a polite Pittsburgh audience.

A Citizen of Pittsburgh.

From the Nat. Intelligencer Sept. 19.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE WEST.

The attention of the war department to the interest and protection of the western country, deserves the thanks of the people in this quarter. In addition to the military post at the Yellow Stone, which will produce salutary, effects we understand that some idea is entertained of establishing a strong post at the mouth of the St. Peter's, and another at the Stone Lake, which is its principal source. The Stone Lake is within eight days' march, over a high, level, and dry country, of the Mandan village, on the Missouri. These posts, if established, would doubtless hold the Indians and the English in effectual check, and would prevent any injurious consequences from the pernicous intrigues of the British agents, and traders in that country. In order to strengthen the posts in the west, the Secretary of War has, we learn, extended the Northern Military Division to the Mississippi north of the Illinois territory. The addition thus made to that division will be occupied by a regiment from the north.

The post of St. Marks will not be surrendered, but to a force *competent to hold it.* It is a military post remote from any population, surrounded by hords of desperate Indians and negroes; it is the only barrier against their ravages and incursions. To evacuate it on the mere demand of any Spanish agent deputed to receive, or to a force incompetent to hold it, would be to evacuate to the Indians; for, we have the authority of the late Spanish commander of it, for saying, that the Indians controlled him, and not he them. Self preservation is the first dictate of nature; and there is nothing in the law of nations, most rigorously construed which requires a nation to prostrate any part of its population at the mercy of an infuriated and savage enemy. We have daily accounts that the Seminole Indians remaining unsubdued, are embodied in force: this check withdrawn, and they might sweep our borders. On the appearance of a force adequate to garrison the post, it will promptly be given up.

With respect to Pensacola, that post stands on a different footing. There are not 50 warriors west of the Appalachicola, and the population of the frontier is sufficient to keep them in awe. The population of Pensacola alone is abundantly competent to preserve it from falling into the hands of the Indians. That post, therefore, will be surrendered, without condition, to any agent of Spain duly authorized to receive it.

Mr. Baldwin, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) has completed the survey of the scite of the proposed Canal across Cape Cod, and will shortly make his report to the proprietors. This report will probably enable the proprietors to designate the route and determine the dimensions, of the canal, & also to make some satisfactory estimate of the expense of the work.

NEWYORK, Sept. 14.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

A Liverpool paper of the 14th of August, says that there is every reason to believe that the cause of the return of the Duke of Wellington to his country at present, is the total failure of all attempts to effect an amicable adjustment of the subsisting differences between Spain and Portugal; the latter being resolute in its refusal to relinquish possession of Monte Video. In this state of things, our Government feels itself in a very serious state of embarrasment.

Letters from Madrid to the 16th of July, mention that a change in the war department was soon expected, and that an expedition of about 3000 were preparing to sail for Havana. The same letters announce, that King Charles the IV. is preparing to present to the approaching Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, a claim to the throne of Spain; and that he has a strong party in his favour at Madrid.

Our papers give an accout of a serious contest between the Students of the University at Gottingen, and the inhabitants of the city. The military were called in to quell the riot; and five of the students were severely wounded. The remainder, nearly 800 in number, retired several miles distant to the Hessian town of Witzenhausen. Ten days afterwards, they sent a memorial to the public authority of Gottingen requesting that the military might be withdrawn and they permitted to return to the University. The result is not known.

The last Russian Charts indicate, that from discoveries made upon the spot, New-Siberia is not a continent, but a group of these large Islands, which extend as far as the 77th degree, and on the other side of which is seen a sea of ice.

This circumstance seems to confirm the hypothesis that Greenland is only a large Island, that the Bay called Baffin's is seen on the North side, and that there is no continent under the pole. According to the Russian charts, it also appears, the coast of Siberia had been placed a little too much to the Northward.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditoni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Please of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 14th day of October inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. All the right, title interest and claim of Benjamin South, of, in an to one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situate near Middleton in Moon Township, bounded by the Ohio River & by lands of Robert Vance and others, on which is erected a small house & barn, and about thirty acres cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Benjamin South, at the suit of Beatty and Gilland.

Also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, All the right title interest and claim of James Fulton, of, in and to the following described part of Lot No. 47 in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit. Bounded on the Southwest by Irwin Street, on the Northwest by ground of ——Gibson, on the Northeast by the line of Lot No. 48, and on the Southeast by ground now or late of John, Samuel and William Kingan, containing in front on Irwin Street fourteen feet and extending back to the line of Lot No. 48, sixty feet, be the same more or less, on which is erected a two story frame house, subject to a ground rent of twenty eight dollars per annum.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Fulton, at the suit of Andrew Scott, and to be sold by

L. STEWART, *Sheff.*

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.

Notice.

I HEREBY warn all persons from trusting or dealing with my wife JANE on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and positively declare all bargains executed by her respecting my property as not valid. All persons are therefore requested to attend to this notice.

EDWARD M'CRAY.

Robinson Township,
Washington County, October 2.

I. DOANE,

Wholesale and retail Warehouse on the bank near Wood street,

KEEPS constantly on hand at reasonable prices A large assortment of
Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery,
Grocery and Liquors.
Among which are,
Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, bought and sold on reasonable commission.

May, 19, 1818——lawtf

Allen & Grant,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, IN FRONT street, between Market and Wood.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.

Granville Bank Notes.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Shaving Soap,

FOR SALE, FOR GRANVILLE BANK NOTES,

BY

R. BOWEN & CO.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.——4w

One Dollar Cash,

FOR

Old or New WHEAT,

Will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam-Mill, where,

Road Waggoners

Can have HORSE-FEED, very cheap—It consists of CHOPT RYE, MIDDLINGS, SHIP-STUFF, BRAN and CORN—Any person taking more than 50 bushels shall have a handsome deduction.

October 2.

Washington and Pittsburgh TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the Company for making a Turnpike Road from the borough of Washington to Pittsburgh, are required to pay to the treasurer two dollars and fifty cents on each share of stock by them respectively held, on or before the second day of November next, and the Commissioners who took in subscriptions for said stock, are required to pay immediately to the treasurer, the money advanced at the time of subscription.

GEORGE BAIRD.

September 23, 1818.

ALLEN'S PRIZE LIST.

Grand State Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING

No.	*4342	first drawn, a prize of			$10,000
	*8556	5914			1000
	*6673	4540			1000
	*6919	14156			1000
	*8067	14508			1000
	*1828	4879	14109		1000
	*12513	3874			500
	*10248	4497	4360	4522	500
	*14765				
	*137				
	*3799				
	*11351				
	*12077				
	*7012				
	*991				100 DOLLARS.
	*7789				
	*2486				
	*1794				
	*3366				
	*2781				
	*4087				
	*6814				

*All sold at ALLEN'S Lucky Office.

Will draw again September 29.

Whole Tickets	$40	Eighths	$5
Halves	20	Sixteenths	2 50

FOR SALE AT

ALLENS'

Corner of Front and Market streets Pittsburgh

Where a premium of ONE per cent in Spanish milled dollars will be paid for SMALL SPECIE CHANGE under 20 cents for any amount not exceeding $500.

October 2.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of John Means two miles from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 23d of September, TWO HORSES—one Black, about 9 years old past, shod all round, about 14½ hands high and a natural trotter. The other, a brown or mouse colour, 7 years old, shod all round, about 15 hands high and a natural trotter. If strayed, the above reward will be given upon their delivery to John Means, with all reasonable charges—if stolen, 20 Dollars will be given for the horses and thief.

RALSEMAN CONE.

October 2.

Water Proof Hats.

WILLIAM P. HAMER, of the city of Washington, makes Water proof HATS in a very superior manner. These hats are made of the same materials as others: the only difference consists in the stiffening, which renders them water proof. They are perfectly elastic: will resist water, though immersed in it 48 hours and maintain their true shape. They will wear 2 or 3 years without requiring the aid of the hatter. The terms of sale for wholesale orders, are cash for good acceptances, at reasonable dates.

Washington City, Aug. 28 1818.——6

Now in the Press,

AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED BY

R. Patterson and Lambin, Pittsburgh, and M. Carey and Son, Philadelphia,

A TREATISE OF PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY ROBERT PATTERSON,

Late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the University of Pennsylvania.

THIS System was used for more than thirty years, in the instruction of the younger classes in the Mathematical Department of the University, and has now, at the solicitation of the publishers, been revised, enlarged and prepared for the press, by the author. It has been thought proper to divide it into two parts, to be bound or sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may require. The FIRST will comprehend all those parts of arithmetic that are usually taught, or necessary to be taught, in common elementary schools: Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, both simple and compound; Reduction, Single and Compound Proportion, Fractions Vulgar and Decimal, Simple Interest, Equation of payments, Barter, Loss and Gain, Practice, Tare and Trett, Fellowship, Alligation and Exchange.

The SECOND will contain the higher parts of arithmetic, such as, Extraction of Roots, Progressions, the doctrine and arithmetic of Logarithms, Compound Interest, Annuties, both at simple and compound interest, the doctrine of Probabilities or Chances, Position or Trial, and Error, &c. with the application of arithmetic, in considerable detail, to the solution of problems, in the most interesting parts of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Each case or problem, under the several general heads, has been carefully illustrated by explanatory examples, worked out at large; and these are followed by a sufficient number of appropriate examples for exercise—generally, of such a nature as will most frequently occur in *real practice*; and in which every thing that might *puzzle* rather than *improve* the student, has been sedulously avoided.

To save unnecessary trouble to the teacher, and afford satisfaction to the student, the answers of all the examples and questions for the practice of the student, amounting to several hundreds, with occasional elucidations when judged necessary will be inserted at the end of each part.

October 2. 1818.

ORIGINAL.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONVERSATION COMPARISONS.

Man is the rugged, lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave-beat shore,
Woman's the slender, graceful vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck it's rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock, whose towering crest,
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side,
Woman's the soft and mossy vest,
That loves to clasp its sterile breast,
And wreathe its brow in verdant pride.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plume,
Save where the sun beam, light and warm
Of woman's soul and woman's form
Gleams brightly o'er the gath'ring gloom.

Yes lovely sex! to you 'tis giv'n,
To rule our hearts with angel sway,
Blend with each woe a blissful leav'n
Change earth into an embryon heav'n
And sweetly smile our cares away.

From the OLIO of a Desultory Reader

When captain Stedham was on board one of his boats on the river Cottica in Surinam, he was informed by one of the slaves that a large snake was lying among the brush-wood on the beach, not far distant; after some persuasion he was induced to land in order to shoot it. On the first shot the ball missing the head. went through the body; when the animal struck round, and with such astonishing force as to cut away all the underwood around him with the facility of a scythe mowing grass; and flouncing his tail caused the mud and dirt, in which he lay, to fly over the mens' heads that were with him to a considerable distance. They started back some distance, but the snake was quiet again in a few minutes. Captain Stedham again fired, but with no better success than before; and the animal sent up such a cloud of dust and dirt as he had never seen but in a whirlwind; which caused them once more to retreat. After some persuasions he was induced, though much against his inclination, being exceedingly weak from illness, to make a third attempt. Having therefore once more discovered the snake, they discharged their pieces at once, and shot him through the head. The negro bro't a rope to drag him to the canoe, which was lying on the bank of the river. This proved no easy undertaking, since the huge creature, notwithstanding his being mortally wounded, continued to writhe and twist about in such a manner as to render it dangerous to approch him. The negro made a running noose on the rope, and, after some fruitless attempts to approach, threw it over his head with much dexterity; and now all taking hold of the rope, they dragged him to the beach, and tied him to the stern of the canoe to take him in tow. Being however, still alive, he here kept swimming like an eel.

The length of this animal, which the negroes declared to be only a young one, and but arrived at half its growth, was upwards of twenty-two feet; and its thickness about that of a boy near twelve years old, as was proved by measuring the creature's skin round the body of the boy that was with them.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the nineteenth day of May, in the forty second year of the Independence of America, A. D. 1818, Mathew Carey & Son of the said district, have deposited within this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following to wit.

"Counting House Assistant, or a Brief Digest of American Mercantile Law. Embracing the Law of Contracts, of Insurance and other Admiralty matters; of Partners, Factors, Agents, Sales, Bills of Exchange, Carriers and Insolvencies. By J. C. Gilleland, Esq."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."—And also to the act, entitled "An Act supplementary to An Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned" and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

For value received, we do hereby assign to R. Patterson and Lambdin, all our right, title, and interest in the above copy right.

M. CARY & SON.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. an Apprentice to the Plastering business, named WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, aged 17 ½ years, about 5 feet 5 inches high, stout made, fair complexion, read hair, inclining to curl, and a good countenance; had on when he went away a blue coat, velvet pantaloons, light jacket, fur hat, and a pair fine shoes; he took with him some cloaths not known.

Any person taking up said Apprentice and securing him so that his master may get him, shall receive the above reward, and if brought back to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, all reasonable expences.

DAVID PRIDE.

September 15, 1818.

*** The Western Spy, Cincinnati, will publish the above 3 times, and send the account to the subscriber.

Armstrong & Ewing.

Wood, between First & Second streets.

Have For Sale,

And are as us usual well supplied with

Groceries and Liquors,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Queensware,

BY THE CRATE—assorted

Also an Invoice of

HARDWARE:

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mouse-hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Straw-Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying-pans; Steelyards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels; &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quantity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. For a farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS taken into partnership his brother JOHN HILL. Their business will be transacted under the firm of

William & John Hill:

Who have just received and offer for sale at their Wholesale Warehouse,

In Market, near Front street—and at their Retail Store, corner of Market and Fourth streets,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE habit and second cloths—blue, black, brown, mixed and bottle,
Milled and common cassimeres—blue, black, mixed, drab and buff,
Flannels, baizes and bombazetts,
Cords, velvets, and cotton cassimeres,
Prints, ginghams, cambric, fancy and colored muslins,
Shirtings, checks and tickings,
Domestic plaids and stripes,
Fancy and common waist-coating,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks
Canton and French crapes,
Bandanna, black silk and Madrass handkerchiefs,
Irish linnen, lawn and linnen cambric,
Ditto shirting, dowlas and diaper,
Men's and woman's Beaver and silk gloves,
Ditto ditto silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Ribbands, galoons, laces, silk and cotton shawls,
Buttons, sewing silk,
Silk twist, Scotch thread, linnen tapes,
Bindings, needles, pins, combs,
Suspenders, bonnets,
Looking glasses, tea trays and a great variety of fancy articles.

An assortment of

HANGING PAPER

An assortment of fine and common

CUTLERY.

Anvils, vices, frying pans, trace chains,
Coffee-mills,
WALDRON'S corn and grass scythes,
German scythes and straw knives,
German and Millington crowley steel,
Sheet-iron,
Ter-kettles, &c.

Queensware,

IN ASSORTED CRATES.

China tea sets and fancy Liverpool ware,

COFFEE, in bags,

Young Hyson Tea, in chests and boxes,

Chocolate,	Spanish indigo,
Pepper,	Copperas,
Allspice,	Logwood,
Ginger,	Windsor soap,
Cloves,	Figs,
Nutmegs,	Tanners' oil.

A general assortment of

SHOES.

☞ The most of the above goods were bought by the package on moderate terms, and will now be sold at a small advance.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——1awtf

CRATE WAREHOUSE.

H. Langtry & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

Have received, and will always keep, an extensive supply of

Queensware,

which they will sell by the Crate at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved acceptances. They have also on hand a neat assortment of HARDWARE and SADDLERY.

A few barrels prime trim'd SHAD, for family use. Pittsburgh, July 30, 1818. 2aw4w.

Horse AND COW FEED.

FOR SALE at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, the following stuffs, viz.

Middlings	*Shorts*
Chopt Rye	*Bran,*

which will be sold *very* low by the quantity.

September 11, 1818.

OLIVER EVANS, AND HIS Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation of his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application* of *a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are stillin use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRADLEY and BUTLER, tailors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands are requested to present their accounts to *Geo. W. Bradly* for settlement, and all those indebted will make immediate payment to him who is duly authorised to settle the same.

GEO. W. BRADLEY.
JOHN BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 11, 1818.

The tailoring business will be carried on as heretofore by *George W. Bradley* at the shop in Market street, between Front and Second streets, where he will thankfully receive any command in his line.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected: In pursuance of which I, LAZARUS STEWART, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several Election Districts therein, viz:—

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh, west of Wood Street from the Monongahela River to where the said Street intersects Liberty Street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington Streets, are to meet at the Court-House in the said City.

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh, east of Wood Street and south of Liberty Street to the City line, together with the Electors of that part of Pitt Township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny River at the mouth of Washington Street, and running up the said River to the mouth of the Two Mile Run, thence up the said Run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four mile run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four mile run to the Monongahela river, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the Court-house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt Township, are to meet at the school-house in the village of Wilkinsburgh, in said township (being the place appointed by the act of assembly of 24th March, 1817.)

The electors of Plumb township, are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, are to meet at the house William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township, are to meet at the house of William Walker in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township, within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's on Street's run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said run to the place of Beginning (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of James Patterson, locksmith, Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, are to meet at the house of William Marks in said township.

The electors of Moon township, are to meet at the house of William Hooper, Sen. in said township, (being the place appointed by the act of 24th March, 1817.)

The electors of Ohio township, are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: Beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Logan's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township, are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person, in conjunction with Butler county, as a member of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Four persons for members of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

Two persons for CORONER, of Allegheny county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state passed, the 17th day of March 1800 it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen, are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh on Friday next fater the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this twenty fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and forty-third year of the independence of the United States.

L. STEWART, Sheriff.

BLANKS PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE

J. WHITING, *Agent,* AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay cost, and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that the who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon —Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron

NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

To Printers.

I WILL sell a Fount of Pica, of 225 lbs. weight also, a Fount of American Cannon, five lines Pica and seven line Pica, *entirely new*; a Fount of Double English, about a third worn; one figure of a horse, composing stick, &c. Enquire at the Gazette office, of

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1818.

Copper & Tin Warehouse.

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS,

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES,	WASH KETTLES
HATTERS DITTO,	BRASS DITTO

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.——Tf

Kilgore & Taylor, Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, &c.

May 5, 1818.